

has been given prominence by Heubner. We have no single therapeutic agent so valuable in dealing with the pneumonias or with severe bronchitis, mustard baths do not in any way equal the pack in therapeutic efficiency.

The most marked departure the author takes from recent accepted pediatric teaching is in that part of the book devoted to feeding. His devotion to clean milk and his support of certification is gratifying, but it is disappointing to find that he recommends and offers for use cream formulae. It may be possible in New York to obtain clean cream, but it certainly is not in San Francisco, and it is probably very difficult to obtain anywhere in this country. The average market cream is filthy, and mixed with gelatine or starch and some preservative. These facts should banish market cream from the list of substitute foods. The author persists in the statement which has been so often made, and so often refuted, that the casein in cow's milk is that which renders it difficult of digestion. This contention can be demonstrated by any one and with equal ease it can be shown that pure clean skimmed milk can be digested by the weakest baby in almost its normal concentration.

The chapters on feeding show no reference to the work of Finkelstein and his pupils, on the food intoxications of infancy; certainly no book can be considered a safe guide to the feeding of infants that overlooks these classical contributions to the pathology of digestion in early life. Although the author sounds a warning note against the overuse of fat in substitute mixtures, some of his formulas call for much too high a percentage of that element. One formula calls for almost 4% and one for considerably more than 4% and under those circumstances it is no wonder that the author has found that "constipation is one of the greatest difficulties one has to contend with in the feeding of bottle-fed babies." However, the advice given here is mitigated by that given under the heading "Symptomatic Adaptation." This paragraph contains detailed advice that will certainly make it easier, for any one who studies it carefully, to get better feeding results. The number of feedings recommended by the author in twenty-four hours is excessive, especially the number recommended for the early months, and for breast-fed infants. No child ever needs ten nursings in twenty-four hours. In fact, infants are often damaged by such overfeeding and many mothers are rendered impotent to supply breast milk by this very vicious practice. Seven feedings in the twenty-four hours are as many as any healthy child should be given. The writers sneer at the caloric method of feeding, very apparently arises from a misapprehension of that method. His statement that the average infant in this country cannot be fed by this system is probably true, but his argument that thirty-one thriving infants were given from one hundred forty to two hundred thirty calories in excess of the standard, does not prove anything. It is just such thriving overfed infants, who at the end of their first year or during their second, develop food intoxications and acquire all sorts of infections which because of their bad feeding they have no power to resist. There is no greater mistake than to feel that a fat, rapidly gaining baby is necessarily the best type of baby.

However, it would be ungracious to insist on the few weaknesses of a book which contains so very many incisively stated principles of pediatrics. No one can read the book without being benefited, and one in doubt about therapeutic procedure, turning here for aid, could hardly fail to find much help.

L. P.

### SCHOOL HYGIENE.

D. C. Heath & Co., of Boston, will soon have out a new health book for the schools, entitled "Health Studies, or Applied Hygiene and Physiology." Dr. Ernest B. Hoag, director of health work in Throop Institute and the Pasadena city schools is the author. President Jordon of Stanford University has written the introduction. Those who have seen the manuscript speak very highly of the proposed book. It will no doubt have a large sale in many schools which are looking for a practical book.

### ARMY MEDICAL CORPS EXAMINATIONS AT WASHINGTON, CHICAGO AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The Surgeon General of the Army announces that the War Department has appointed permanent boards for the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army to meet at Washington, D. C., Fort Sheridan (near Chicago), Illinois, and San Francisco, California, in addition to the usual preliminary examination boards that are assembled at various army posts throughout the United States from time to time. The permanent boards will hold sessions on the second Monday of each month.

A limited number of successful candidates will be appointed first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps (salary \$2,000 per annum), and assigned to army posts until the next session of the Army Medical School, when they will be ordered to attend the school as "student candidates."

Applicants must be citizens of the United States, between twenty-two and thirty years of age, graduates of reputable medical schools, of good moral character and habits, and shall have had a year's hospital training after graduation, or its equivalent.

Full information concerning the examination can be procured upon application to the "Surgeon General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C."

### DR. JOHN HARVEY DAVISSON.

John Harvey Davisson, M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, 1876, where he received the Cathell Gold Medal of his class. Located at Warsaw, Ind., 1876, where he practiced medicine and surgery for ten years. Was appointed surgeon for the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, and was also elected secretary of the Surgeons' Association of the Pennsylvania Railway.

In Warsaw, Ind., in October, 1879, Dr. Davisson was united in marriage with Miss Blanche Williams, daughter of Hon. Wm. Williams. The doctor and his wife had one son, Carl Woodford Davisson. In 1886 he came to Los Angeles, where he has had a very active practice ever since. He died Nov. 1st, 1909, at the age of sixty years. Heart disease.

He represented the State of California at the World's Sanitary Congress at the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893, and also at the Pan-American Medical Congress held in the city of Mexico in 1896, being at that time president of the board of health of the State of California. He also served a number of years in the Los Angeles Board of Health. He held membership with the American Medical Association, Los Angeles County Medical Society, State Medical Society, and the Southern California Medical Society (which he assisted in organizing). He also assisted materially in the organization of the California Hospital Association.

Notwithstanding his many engrossing interests Dr. Davisson was affiliated with various social and fraternal organizations, among them the California, Jonathan and Sunset Clubs. He was a very prominent Mason, belonging to Southern California Lodge No. 278, F. & A. M.; Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M.; L. A. Commandery No. 9, K. T., and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.